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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1887.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Explosion in a Scottish colliery; seventy-five lives lost. === Fears felt for a steamer with 750 souls on board. = M. Rouvier forms a Cabinet in France; General Boulanger not retained. — The strike apreading in Belgium. — Seventy-five bodies recovered so far from the ruins of the Opera Comique, = William O'Brien left Canada for

Domestic.-Several persons killed and others injured by an explosion in a cotton factory at Katchez, Miss. _____ List of killed and injured in the train accident at Horseshoe Bend, Penn. = Thirteen leaders in recent disturbances in the coke region arrested. — Proceedings at the National drill in Washington. — Views of Chicago railroad men on the effects of the Interstate Commerce Law. === The father of Lieutenant Clarke to ask for an investigation of the circumstances surrounding his death. ___ A rate war anticipated in Chicago.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Preparations for Decora tion Day. === Brooklyn Jockey Clubraces won by Markland, Wickham, Mercury, Fitzroy, Kirmesse and Al Reed. Detroits beaten by New-Yorks; Columbia withdrew from the Intercollegnate League, = Games of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. ____ The American Tract Society took measures to arrest the decline of its business

The Beit Line Street Railroad probably will use steam as its motive power === The annual coaching club parace. = Gold value of the legal-tender selver dollar (4121 grains)-435sd, per ounce-72.90 cents, == Stocks dull, with improving figures, closing strong.

THE WEATHER-indications for to-day: Contin-Med cool and threatening weather, with occasional rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 63°; lowest. 54° : average, 58°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and sum mer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The damage caused in Michigan by the forest fires this spring is estimated at \$7,000,000, a large part of which is due to the destruction of the town of Lake Linden. This is a terrible loss to the State, but there is really no one to blame for it except the people of Michigan themselves. For years they have been cutting down their pine forests and leaving the ground strewn for miles with the boughs cut from the trunks. The result is that the Upper Peninsula discretionary power of the Commission, if exis nothing more nor less than a huge brush- ercised at all, ought to be evercised as soon heap, dry as a tinder, and a source of awful as the need arises. But in ordering that all danger to all new settlements. It will remain so, too, until the Legislature of Michigan can devise some remedy. The task is a difficult one, but many millions of dollars and hundreds of human lives are at stake.

There seems to be small doubt that M. Rouvier has succeeded in forming a makeshift Cabinet for France the greater part of the material in which is Opportunist. Yet this is a singular fact, for the Opportunists were badly beaten at the last general elections. It only shows that party defeat goes for little in France. M. Rouvier was even in Gan betta's Cabinet. Indeed all the late ministries in the Republic have been largely recruited from the Gambetta group of statesmen-which is postmortem proof of Gambetta's greatness. But descrite the makeshifts of M. Grevy, the present situation in France cannot endure long. There must be an appeal to the electors, and the result will not be likely to please the Republicans. The opposition to them was very strong at the last election, and nothing has happened since to change public feeling.

Most New-Yorkers know in a vague sort of a way that their town is one of the largest German cities in the world, but they don't begin to appreciate the fact. Indeed they rarely think about it at all except on the night of the Arion or the Liederkranz balls. Few of them grasp even then the significance of the names. They do not understand that the Arion and the Liederkranz are two great social clubs which in many respects surpass all others in New-York. Henceforth there will be no excuse for such ignorance on the part of the English-speaking New-Yorker, for on the sixth page of THE TRIB-UNE this morning is an interesting article describing in full these two eminent German societies. It will be noted that the German likes to enjoy his beer, his music and his family all together. Possibly that is why German clubs are popular even among the wives of that

The resignation of Columbia College from

generally. The Columbia nine this year has been a great disappointment in every way, and has not won a single game, much to every one's disgust. It was said yesterday that the other members of the association, Yale, Harvard and Princeton, intended to expel their New-York friends shortly, anyway. Through sickness and accidents to her players, Columbia has been forced to forfeit two games to Yale recently. Yale was thankful enough to get them of course, but naturally also wanted the gate recerpts which such games if played would have brought her. The Columbia men are entirely within their privileges in getting out; but their friends will lament that they have so little "sand" about them ;-to speak in the expressive language of the field. This action upsets the records of the other clubs and breaks in on the schedule of games. It leaves Yale still in the lead.

THE SUCCESSION IN GERMANY.

The reports relating to the Crown Prince's health are causing widespread alarm in Germany. Our regular London corre-pondent in his cable dispatch to-day discusses the medical aspects of the case and shows how serious are the grounds for apprehension. The surgical operations which have been contemplated by the German specialists greatly alarmed Prince Bismarck, and he secured the services of a famous English surgeon; but it is evident that the medical authorities after prolonged consultation have not been able to reassure the Chancellor and the royal family. The disease is apparently cancer, and while its progress may be retarded by scientific surgery. the Prince's chances of ultimate recovery are very poor. He is in his fifty-fixth year, and cannot be reasonably expected to resist so insidious and fatal a malady.

The illness of the Crown Prince will create

much uneasiness in the Fatherland. The saccession will not be left in any uncertainty since the aged Emperor, now in his ninety first year, has numerous grandsons and great grandeons, there being at present four generations of the Hohenzollerns. The German people, however, prefer to be ruled by middle aged or even very old sovereigns, and they will not welcome the prospect of having a young army officer on the throne. The present King of Prussia was sixty-four when he was crowned. His advanced years gave assurance of soberness of judgment. He showed rare discornment in the selection of his chief advisers, and having placed Bismarck in power and put Moltke at the head of the army, opened the way for the establishment of the German Empire. The Crown Prince, having married an English Princess, was disposed for a while to question the wisdom of the Chancellor's constitutional system. He was reputed for many years to be in fayor of reforms that would bring the Reichstag into closer correspondence with the English Parliament; and conflict between the future Emperor and the fron Chancellor seemed imminent. As time went on, however, he modified his views, and recently he has been a Hohenzol'ern of his father's likeness, with resolute convictions in favor of the maintenance of the present constitutional system. As a brave soldier and brilliant general he has always been deservedly popular in Germany; and advancing years have brought with them maturity of judgment and a gradual growth of con-ervative feeling. The crown would be in safe hands if he were to succeed his father. His character, mental traits and genuine popularity with all classes would give adequate assurances of a useful and peaceful reign.

The Crown Prince's eldest son is favorably regarded in Berlin as a Hohenzollern of great his wife being the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg. He is reputed to Prussian Crown and the Empire is secured.

THE COMMISSION'S UKASE.

Rules governing the proceedings before the Interstate Commission read like the ukase of the Czar of all the Russias. There is about them a tone of absolutism not often found in acts of officials in a free country. But the rules seem in the main reasonable, and it will probably be the disposition of the companies to comply with them as far as possible, and of the courts to hold compliance with them a duty, unless good reason for non-compliance be given.

The Commission requires that any petition for relief from the fourth or short haul section shall be preceded by ten days' advertisement of intention to ask such relief, so that parties who want to contest it may have opportunity. There are cases in which this delay will work hardship, and in which the petitions "must" be accompanied with proof that the advertisement has been published. the Commission virtually gives notice that it will not use its discretionary power in other cases. Refusal is always within its power under the law, and on the other hand it is always within the power of any railroad company to determine for itself what the law requires it to do and to appeal to the courts. As has been said from the first, this is a splendid act for lawyers. The Commission even enlarges the fecundity of the act for the legal fraternity by providing for trials by counsel as to the requirements of law and as to the facts of the case before the Commission. the companies interested necessarily retaining power to appeal to the courts afterward. All this means business for the bar.

Whether it means cheaper transportation the people have yet to learn. Mr. Morrison makes the shrewd suggestion that he has not been able to extract from Mr. Reagan or any other friend of the measure an answer to the simple question what would constitute an exceptional case, calling for the Commission's interposition under the act. As all know who watched the history of the bill, the House really wanted a cast-iron law without exception. But it had to accept and did accept the bill as it passed the Senate, containing express provisions for exceptional cases, and a necessary consequence is that the lawmakers must be held by the courts to have contemplated a class of cases in which the cast-iron rule should not be enforced. If Mr. Reagan is not willing to find such cases and if the Commission cannot agree about them, the courts are still open and the lawyers are still ready to accept fees.

Congressman Barry, of Mississippi, thinks the railroads have been trying to make the law odious, but that the people begin to understand its merits and will insist upon its rigid enforcement. There is a short way to settle that question. If the Commission will repeal all orders excepting Southern as well as other roads from the operation of the law and let the peothe Intercollegiate Baseball Association yester | ple of Mr. Barry's own district find out by ex. | truth is that in no time in the earth's history | to be born so." This self revolving dip net

AN UNFINISHED MEMORIAL

The Cathedral in a village has proved

disappointment to sanguine Episcopalians in I ong Island. Bishop Littlejohn, in his annual address to the Diocesan Convention last week, admitted regretfully that various branches of work have been crippled by an inadequate endowment. He described the Cathedral at Garden City as rich in everything save what is most e-sential-money; as a memorial, grand in outline, but full of vacant spaces: as a magnificent beginning of a noble foundation of Christian beneficence, but incomplete those who are attempting to carry out the scheme being forced to linger in the suspense of unfinished hopes. This pathetic account of the unique enterprise on which Episcopalians have based high expectations was evidently designed as an appeal to the trustee under the Stewart wills to increase the endowment fund and to fill "the vacant spaces" with a seminary for young women and other institutions. The Hon. John A. King, in the course of a subsequent tribute to the memory of Mrs. Stewart, emphatically asserted that dral enterprise would be speedily removed in Judge Hilton would faithfully discharge the great trusts confided to him, Bishop Littlejohn, who had drawn so gloomy a picture of the memorial of unfulfilled hopes, then changed his mood and affirmed that this gratifying announcement had not been made without confident assurances of the reality of the faith of the Diocese. In view of this interesting by-play at the

Convention it will be safe to assume that the trustee under the Stewart wills has informed the corporators that he is prepared and patron's lifetime. "The Brooklyn Eagle" siders trustworthy, that Judge Hilton intends to increase the present endowment, which is \$15,000, to \$50,000, and to build as a monument to Mrs. Stewart a seminary building superior in all its appointments to any similar institution in the United States, Whether the will the trustee is empowered to build a labor. eminary and to make any other additions to the educational and religious establishment at Garden City which he may deem advisable. This indefinite trust-the expenditure at Judge Hilton's discretion of a very large amount of money-is one of the main grounds on which Mrs. Stewart's will is contested by one of the of the celebrated cases in the State courts. spaces" in a "memorial grand in outline" which the worthy Bishop de-ires to have filled.

LABOR IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY. The other day Mr. Louis Gronlund to'd an andience of workingmen that the condition of labor was better four hundred years ago than to-day. Now Mr. Gronlund is a man of intelligence. He has written a book called "The Co-operative Commonwealth," which sets forth the most advanced views of educated Socialism. He is not an advocate of revolution by violence or of anarchism. He thinks it possible to persuade the modern democratic society to surrender all its liberties and submit itself to a socialist system, the practipromise. He is now in his twenty-ninth year. cal tyranny of which would exceed that of the Lacedemonian republic. But Mr. Gronlund thinks the only way to attain this beautibe a prince of most agreeable manners and ful system of State regulation of everything presence, and to have inherited his English and everybody is to convince the world that temper. He already has four children, all of able in their methods they would do little them sons, so that the succession to the harm. In his remark about the state of labor mother's prudence, practical ideas and good it is right, and if all Socialists were as reasonfour hundred years ago no doubt he followed opinion that the fifteenth century was the golden age of labor. Yet when Professor Rogers comes to analyze that golden age and to show wherein the felicity of the fifteenth century workingman consisted, there appears reason for questioning the soundness of his characterization, for he only proves that the ratio of cost of subsistence to wages was lower than it is at present, Wages were small-about twelve cents of our money a day -but meat and drink were proportionately cheaper than now.

If a fortunate state of labor consists in cheap living alone Professor Rogers is right. But to make an instructive analysis it is necessary to ascertain the character of the subsistence to be had in the fifteenth century. and to compare it with the subsistence of the modern workingman. The truth is that no American or English or Irish or French or German workingman of to-day would tolerate the kind of living which was the best attainable by labor in the fifteenth century. It was a period of universal filthiness, to begin with. and all Europe was periodically scourged by the epidemics which filthy living engenders. The Black Death and the Sweating Sickness barried every land in turn. Men lived in pigstyes and like pigs. The principal flesh food was salted. Even the English nobles had to eat salt meat nine months in the year. Nobody had any underclothing. Clothes were worn even by well-to-do folks until they fairly dropped off. There were few vegetables. There was little change of diet, Food such as it was could be bought cheap, but it was coarse. Domestic comfort was utterly unknown among the working classes. The old chronicles, the letters of Erasmus and contemporary documents of many kinds prove that the general state of the poor must have been immeasurably below that of the average thrifty mechanic to-day. The fifteenth century workman could save more than his nineteenth century fellow perhaps in proportion; but as a matter of fact he did not save as much, and no matter what he saved he could not buy comfort with his money.

There is, however, a means of comparison close at hand which will show more plainly the real difference between the modern workingman and the fifteenth century man. We are receiving here an immigration composed on the one hand of Hungarians and Italians and at the other side of the continent of Chinese. These people represent pretty nearly the habits of life which were common four centuries ago. Experience shows that they can underbid the American workingman because they are content to live so much more coarsely. They do not ask for what the former considers necessaries. They spend little on food and clothing and nothing on comfort. The existence which satisfies them would be unendurable to Americans. Yet they occupy

day was a considerable surprise to college men perience what the law means, probably he has labor been so well off as it is now, and it will discover their opinion of it in due time. is better off in the United States to-day than in any other country. The American mechanic of 1887 has at his command luxuries, conveniences, comforts which the sovereigns of Europe could not procure four hundred years ago. If he does not save as largely in proportion it is because civilization enlarges the wants of man and thus renders living both more comfortable and more costly. But for any public speaker or teacher seriously to assert that the condition of labor four hundred years ago was better than it is now is nothing less than extravagant.

> VALUE AND OWNERSHIP OF LAND. The fundamental doctrine of Mr. George, which correspondent asks us to state and explain, is the notion that no man has or can acquire a right to the ownership of the land. His theory is that the value of the land is not created by man's labor, and therefore cannot be properly appropriated by individuals. The truth is that the part of the value of land which is the result of man's labor is infinitely the greater part, and is absojutely inseparable from the value, if there ever was any, existing in the land independently of such labor. Name a tract of ground anywhere, of Boston copies the indictment only to add "it and examine its history closely, and it will be the pecuniary embarrassments of the Cathe- found that its value has been created by the building of roads, the creation of means of reachcompliance with her last wishes, and that ing it and transporting products from it, by the clearing, fencing and other improvements of that and adjacent lands, by the growth of villages, towns and cities more or less near the land in question, by the building of stores and churches, railroads, canals or turnpikes, and, in a word by all the progress of civilization from the earliest settlement of that region to this day. As a rule, the land itself has no value which is not the result of human industry.

> The value thus created must belong to some body, and be capable of transmission from one person to another. This is necessary to the welfare of civilized society, because the creation of anxious to complete the work begun in their such values, by the improvement of lands and the construction of means of communication, states indeed, on information which it con- would be arrested if the land were not the property of individuals. The infinitely larger proportion of value which is created by man's labor must be individually owned, that being necessary to the progress of society. The infinitely smaller proportion not so created, if any such value in a particular case exists, must therefore be also the Arkansas statesman to do anything for the individually owned, because its separation from the Diocese in accepting benefactions on a the other and far greater value is impracticable. large scale would render itself liable to be Nor is it practicable ever to determine whether drawn into litigations over the Stewart estate land has or would have had any value apart from is an interesting question for lawyers. Under the result of human improvements and human

A LAME EXPLANATION.

Canon Fleming, being charged with placiarizing from one or Dr. Talmage's sermons, does not deny the soft impeachment, but says he did it "through fnadvertence." Truly this is a singular plea. The purloined sermon was incorporated with one of the Canon's own, and published in a volume of heirs; and hence it is not improbable that the his (alleged) writings. Does it really come within are liable to be more instructive than entertaining Diocese, in accepting a million or more of the the scope of inadvertence to do such a thing? Can reserved fund, might find itself in the end a a man deliberately cut out or copy out another's party in action to what promises to be one writings, paste the copy on to his own manuscript or add the written copy to his own in a fit of That evidently is not one of the "vacant absence of mind? Surely inadvertence must be a more liberal cloak than charity, to cover so questionable a literary transaction. Canon Fleming had said that he forgot to insert quotation marks in citing the works of the Brooklyn divine, the explanation (provided his excerpts vere not too voluminous) would have been to say

the least plausible. But to excuse the bold wholesale conveyance of a fellow preacher's homily on the plea of inadvertence is to raise an uncomfortable doubt as to the English Canon's moral condition. A clergyman who thus queerly defines so startling a lapse might be capable of renaming kleptomania and explaining away the seven cardinal sins. Surely Canon Fleming does not offer "inadvertence" as his final utterance on this awkward incident, and surely he will not endeavor to save himself by affirming incapacity to distinguish between his own literary matter and the eminently characteristic and idiosyncratic outpourings of Dr. Talmage.

Is there any necessary connection between music and meteorology? A statement made by a correto say: "I thought it would rain, the German Professor Thorold Rogers, who in his "Six band was in the village." The correspondent Centuries of Work and Wages" expresses the adds that "it appears to be a firmly rooted idea in the rural districts that the arrival of these foreign musicians changes the weather for the It is a common belief that vigorous worse," cannonading tends to produce rain, but we never before heard the proposition advanced that the familiar "leetle German band" possessed such a pull with the atmosphere. What say the weather wise!

So far as we have observed no Democratic newspaper has had the boiler plated audacity to commend the record made by the minority in the late Legislature.

The approach of the heated term is always indicated by the advertisements in THE TRIBUNE of desirable summer resorts. The list is always a large one, for advertisers have learned the value of our columns in aiding them to fill hotels and boarding houses with patrons who will suit them and be suited in return. THE TRIBUNE'S advertisements under the familiar head of "summer resorts" are a most trustworthy guide for families now making plans for the approaching season o rest and pleasure. Those who have consulted that column in the past will be sure to look for suggestions from the same quarter this year.

To Governor Hill: You evidently are not as nxious as you were a few weeks ago that Mr. Grant should be Quarantine Commissioner.

A Legislature may defy and override the will o A Legislature may defy and override the will of the people, it may sell itself to corporations, it may be guided by the narrowest and most unscrupulous partisanship, it may be notoriously do finated by tuesces and run by strikers and corruptionists, and yet if it "reduces the taxes" by ever so little its "character and ability" are established by "the su-preme test."—(The N. Y. World.

The Republican Legislature of 1887 reduced the

taxes over \$800,000, although the necessary appropriations for the year were unusually large, owing to extraordinary demands of the canals and the prisons. With the forlorn hope of discrediting this gratifying exhibit in the eyes of the people "The World" indulges in the above sneer. the obvious answer to the sneer is that a Legislature that proves itself the faithful custodian of the public will not be found doing any of the reprehensible things to which "The World" refers. However, no one can greatly blame a Democratic organ for trying to divert attention from the record which Democracy made in the last Legislature. Democratic Senators and Assemblymen were simply so many tools of the rum power, so many stumbling blocks in the path

"Politics is at sea," exclaims George William curtis. The noble red man who was found wandering in the depth of the forest with his brow corrugated and his clothes torn was asked if he was lost. "No," said the Indian, "me no lostme here-wigwam lost." Is it politics or Mr. Curtis that is at sea?

It is evident that Joe Reynolds, of Hawkinsville, Ga., is not an angler in whom the soul of Izaak Walton would have delighted. Jos has invented a labor saving machine to catch fish which Izaak would have looked upon as an abomination. "The Hawkinsville Gazette" gives some account of this machine. It is a soif revolving dip net which not only dips up the fooled fish, very nearly the position which was held by but deposits them in a basket suspended underneath the English workingman during what Pro- the net. The machine works without a cent of exfessor Rogers and Mr. Gronlund are pleased pense, revolving day and night. Walton declared to consider the golden age of labor. The that "angling is somewhat like poetry, men are

certainly does not suggest the poetry of angling it rather suggests that Joe, all bent, has a frugal mind.

It ought to be easy for the Republicans to carry the State this fall. The issue is already made up On one sine are the Republicans, backed by the moral sentiment of the State. On the other side are the Democrats, backed by the rum power.

"Colonel Lamont's address for several years to come will be 'Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.'" so "The Utica Observer" states. But by referring to any good almanae "The Observer will discover that from now until March, 1889, is not properly to be called "several years." Car "The Observer" assumes that the Republican President . for whom Cleveland will' make way year after next will retain the Colonel as Private Secretary? If Dan was not such a tremendously offensive partisan we should take more stock in this assumption. However, he may improve.

This is dreadful, Boston joins Cincinnati in a instardly attempt to undermine the confidence which the general public reposes in the man that sells berries. "The Times" of Cincinnati charges that the strawberry man of the Occident gives you only four-fifths of a quart of berries when you pay him for a quart, and "The Transcript" is the same in Boston and the customers know they are cheated. They are fortunate when they get boxes that have a layer of good berries at the top and poor ones beneath them." It was a distinguished American poet who a quarter of a entury or more ago informed those who were looking for signs of the crack of doom that it would be time enough for them to "order their scension robes when berries grew bigger downthe latest berry news from Cincinnati and Boston with painful emotions. It may make him a pessimist. We violate no confidence in stating that here in the metropolis the berry man serves his customers with a quart and a pint of fresh and luscious fruit for every quart paid for, a nice chromo being presented to each purchaser. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Why should the Attorney-General have desired seat on the beach of the United States Supreme Court? The arguments in the telephone case were heard several months ago, and there was no chance of the new justice's participating in the final adjudication. It was too late for Southern telephone ring.

The latest report from the Parama Canal tends o confirm one of the most persistent objections to the scheme of Lesseps. Water has been struck, it is said, on one of the mountain cuttings, and in such volume that it has already undone work costing several millions of dollars. This too is not the Chagres River, but only an incidental water vein which may empty itself in a short time. When the torrent of the Chagres has to be bridled and bitted-if the engineers ever get as far as that-there will probably be some interesting experiences for the onlooking world, though they to the stockholders of the canal.

Several years aco one of our story tellers wrote of "The Man that Stole the Meeting House. On first thought it might be concluded that a person skilful enough to make way with a meeting house was to be regarded as the champion thief. But a thief lately was apprehended in Washington Territory who evidently could have given points to his professional brother who merely bagged the meeting house. This genius in the Territory stole an entire orchard had just been planted, and we read that "he hid his work for a time by sticking willow twigs in the holes where the fruit trees had been." thief thus original and enterprising was not born to blush unseen in a territory. With a little experience what a boodle Alderman he would make!

PERSONAL.

The Hon. J. Randolph Tucker has selected "The Federal Convention of 1789" for the topic of his

Bishop Stevens, of Philadelphia, shows no signs f regaining health, and his condition is regarded as

Princeton College has received from the family of the late Francis Biddle, of Philadelphia (Princeton, 75), a memorial gift of money which will furnish,

President Seelye, of Smith College, will sail for

Europe immediately after commencement, Now that Mr. Pasco, age forty-one, has been elected United States Senator, State Representative Lamar, age thirty, has been chosen to succeed him as Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives. Young men appear to be leading in that State.

Mr. Moody will open his second Summer Bible a fortnight. Mr. Moody will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Broadus, of Louisville, Ky.; ex-President Mark Hopkins, of Williams College, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, of Philadelphia.

Governor Ames will attend the International Shoc makers' Convention at Brockton, Mass., on June 7, and will deliver an address of welcome to the dele-gates on behalf of the state. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, of the Church of

the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, will deliver the oration at the approaching fiftieth anniversary of the Amherst College Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi.

South Carolina people are talking of Judge A. G. Magrath, of that State, as a candidate for the United States Supreme Court. The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson is in San Francisco.

Senator Evarts and family will go to Vermont Mrs. Raymond (Annie Louise Cary) will spend a

part of the summer with friends at Rutland, Mass. The Rev. Reuen Thomas, of Brookline, Mass., will occupy the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, next Sunday.

A marked feature of the Cazenovia Seninary anniversary, says "The Utica Herald," "will be the presence and address before the alumni of Charles Dudley Warner; not only on account of his worldwide reputation as a brilliant author, but from the fact that in 1842 he, with his mother and younger brother, came to Cazenovia, where his grandfather and uncle resided. Mrs. Warner's home was opposite the Presbyterian Church, in what is known as the Tyler Presbyterian Church, in what is known as the Tyler Cross house, and her sons made a very decided impression at that time. Charles graduated from Cazenovia Seminary at the age of sixteen and went to Hamilton College, receiving his degree in '61. Among those who were impressed by his peculiar physiognomy and magnetic manner was that superior instructor, the late Mary A. Dawson, who used laughingly to tell of walking with the boy Charlie Warner one evening when the sky was emblazoned with northern lights. She, thinking of a little orphan gir who had recently returned to her hoste in a northern town and who had been his favorite in the seminary, called his attention to the display in a way to embarrass him; but with characteristic coolness he replied, 'Oh, yes, I see; and don't I know who lights them?'" The Shah of Persia has authorized the American

missionaries to establish at Teheran a hospital in which, without regard to nationality or religion, all applicants for relief may be received for treatment. Dr. Torrence, physician to the mission, has been ap-pointed director of the hospital, and an appeal is pointed director of the hospital, and an appeal is made for means to place it upon a working basta. For immediate use \$5,000 is needed, and \$10,000 will be necessary to complete the establishment. As a mark of appreciation of Dr. Torrence's zeal and devotion, applied gratuitously for stany years in the relief of distress, the Shah has named him Grand Officer of the Order of the Lion and Sun of Persia.

Everybody knows, remarks "The London Telegraph," discussing the anti-"Lohengrin" demonstrations in Paris, about the disturbances made at the Comedie Francaise when first "Herpani" was produced, and when Theophile Gautier, wearing a flery waistcoat, led the gang of youthful Romanticists, yelled for Victor Hugo with all their might and tried to drown the voices of the followers of the cold Classicists. It is not, of the cold Classicists. It is not, however, among things generally known that many years after, in 1866, when "Henrietta Marechai" was being played for the first time, the former leader of those hair-brained Romanticists who howled aginst the opponents of "Hernani," and who had thereafter won his spurs in prose and verse, drove thereafter won his spurs in prose and verse, drove up in his cab to the door of the theatre in order to attend the performance in his double-barrelled capacity of distinguished critic and prominent "tout Parisien" of the epoch, but was rudely repulsed by an old policeman on duty at the door. There was a great crowd around the building at the time, and the poet was rather noisy in his endeavors to clear his way. He was accordingly selzed by the old police-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Time was when everybody in Loston looked for with the greatest eagerness. And now "The Boston Transcript" contemptuously refers to anniversary week as an "intellectual chow-chow."

A Deluded Man.—Woman's Suffrage Man.—You have rooms to rent, I believe? Omaha Landlady.—Yes, sir; walk in, sir, I sin-cerely hope I can suit you. I usually require references, but... "I can give plenty of them, Madame. My name is DeKinight. I have been laboring for ten years in the interest of downtrodden womanhood, and am at last seeing the fruits of my labors in such States as seeing the fruits of my labors in such States as Kansas—"
Noble man! The very gates of Heaven will open wide at your approach and all the angelic bands will

"Yes, madame; I know the gratitude you feel. I think this room will exactly suit my wife."

"Wife!"

"Yes, madame."

"I let rooms to gentlemen only, sir. Catch me having any more women in my house; I've had enough of their petulance and impertinence. Good day, sir."—(Omaha World.

A Missouri editor referred in an article he wrote to a local clergyman as "an able preacher and steri-ing Christian." He was mad enough to spill somebody's gore the next day, when he saw his well-meant complicaent changed to "an able preacher and stealing Christian."

Overheard in the Park.—Fair Equestrienne—You seem to know a great deal about married life, sir. Are you married?

Cubleigh (twirling his mustache)—Well—aw, naw—nawt exactly, y' knaw, but—a—my father is.—(Town Topics.

In a Rhode Island factory town, a certain employer recently pard out to his employes on Saturday, night \$700 in new bills that had been secretly marked. On the following Monday \$400 of these marked bills were deposited in the bank by the saloon-keepers of the town. It is to be feared that the McGlynn-George Anti-Poverty Society could not help men very much.

Muzzling the Press.—Army Man—Those Apaches are really doing no mischief now, but the papers keep talking as if they thought we ought to exterminate them. It is a fact that the tribe is naturally savage and can't be civilized, but we don't want to murder them in cold blood.

Omaha Man—Get Congress to let them vote.

"Humph! What difference would that make!"

"Why, then they might be as savage as they pleased and the papers wouldn't say a word about it."—(Omaha World.

It is estimated that there are 125,000 old soldiers

in the State of Kansas. There does not appear to be any truth in the rumor that the Queen has asked the Poet Laureate to write an ode to Buffalo Bill.

Pupson has been interviewing the Governor on Inancial Latters.

Pupson, sr.—Ah, Charles, Charles! It is too bad.
Your wild course will drive me to an untimely gravo.

Pupson, jr. (fervently)—No, father, no. That is
Impossible.—(Town Topics. Readers of some of the London papers frequently

find a ghastly looking red human skeleton pasted on a conspicuous part of their paper. This is not the work of the publishers, but of an enterprising quack doctor who takes this way of edvertising his nostr

"The Jinggles seem to be perpetually in hot water at house. There isn't a day that we don't hear of a row in the family."
"Well, it is their own fault. Why will Mrs. J. persist in keeping a French maid and J. an English valet?"—(Town Topics.

The 300 young women of Wellesley College do the housework of the college on the co-operative plan. It takes each one of them forty-five minutes a day to do her share.

her share.

Sceno—A scaside suburban resort. Dramatis Personae—The Orthodox clergyman of "the Centre," who has a fourishing society at the scaside; Unitarian clergyman of "the Centre," who is trying to found a society which he hopes will flourish.

Orthodox Clergyman—They tell sie, Mr. Smith, that you Unitarians are going to have a church at Scafoam, Unitarian rother—Yes, we have really made a good beginning, and by another season we shall have a handsome church diffice.

Orthodox Clergyman—Then there will be two churches at Scafoam, one for the Lord and one for the people.

Unitarian Brother—Well, I suppose the people need it most

tt most Quick curtain.—(Boston Transcript.

He went over, plain Buffalo Bill, but if the English people can bring it about, he will come back, "Colonel, the Honorable William Frederick Cody." Mrs. Haut Ton (at glove counter)—Are these gloves first quality ?
Saleslady—Ob, yes, I wear them myself.—(Town

crowds of people who will be in St. Louis during the President's visit to that city. Every colonel and major in Missouri will be there

Senator Hearst's son employs none but Harvard men on that newspaper of his. When he finds ham-self short-handed he puts the following message on the wire: President Ellot, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.: Send at once in refrigerator cars two good 87 men to be used as journalists. Men who can read and write preferred.—Hearst, Journalist.—Minneapolls

Kansas City is now claiming a population of 150. 000. This is the best evidence yet produced to show that Kansas City must have at least a population of 140,000.

He could not suit her, although he had shown her worvthing there was in stock. "Ah!" he exclaimed, He could not suit her, although he had shown her everything there was in stock. "Ah" he exclaimed, taking up a garment from the counter, "here is something that I knew must suit you. It is the loveliest thing that ever was seen. There (holding it up, with a face radiant with admiration) did you ever see anything more beautiful?"

"I beg your pardon, sir," said she, "but that is any garment."

any garment."
"Is it! Why, so it is."
The rascal knew it all the time, but he had carried the day; and it was but a moment later that his manly voice was heard ringing through space, "Cash 472!" The nearest path to a woman's heart is through the garment that has covered it.—(Boston Transcript. The editor of "The Punxsutawney (Penn.) Spirit"

tells a young woman who had written to his on the subject, that she should never say that she is "mashed"; "smitten" is a much better word. It is to be hoped that all Punxsutawney young women will heed the advice of "The Punxsutawney Spirit."

heed the advice of "The Punxsutawney Spirit."

The opening of navigation brings to mind an incient which is strictly true. It took place at the
opening of navigation a year or two ago. An honest
merchant of Albany received a telegram from a friend
of his reading like this: "I expect to be with you
on Thursday, D. V" The merchant did not understand the stystic letters, and so he took the telegram
around to a friend for information. The friend was
as much puzzled as he to know what was the meaning of the two letters at the end. Finally a bright
thought struck one of them and he said: "I'll tell
you what it is. He means to say that he will come
up on Thursday either on the Drew or the Vibbard."

—(Buffalo Express.

The eighth annual convention of the Photographers Association will be held in Chicago on August 9.

It used to be a common thing for Southern trains to stop where the berries were plentiful in order to give passengers an opputunity to regale themselves, and not to be outdone in politeness, a train on the Wisconsin Central Railway, the other day, stopped at a crossing in Neevah and waited while a funeral procession passed. The burying party, it will be observed, is respected in Wisconsin as it once was at the South.—(Boston Transcripts.)

NOTES ABOUT STAGE AFFAIRS. To-morrow afternoon and evening Tony Pastor's Theatre will be occupied by Miss Frances Bisbop, who will make her appearance in a farcical play en-titled "Mugg's Landing." Miss Bishop has the reputation of being a bright and clever soubrette, and the play in which she appears affords opportunity for the introduction of much bright music and danc-

for the introduction of much bright music and danging. She will be seen at this theatre throughout the
week.

On Tuesday evening the Bijou Opera House will
be filled with Columnia College boys, the sophomore
class having decided to celebrate its "Triumph" by
witnessing Mr. Dixey's performance of "Adonia,"
in honor of his guests Mr Dixey will introduce many
appropriate allusions and will add a special verse to

in honor of his guests Mr Divey will introduce many appropriate allusions and will add a special verse to his topical song.

The benefit performance which is to be tendered to little Bijou Fernandes at the Lyceum Theatre on Theatre on Theatre for her, called "Peggy, the Fisherman's Child." Among those who have taken an interest in the performance are Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. George J. Gould. Mrs. J. Seligman. Mrs. F. B. Thurbers Robert G. Ingersoll, Courtiant Palmer, Lester Wallack, Taniel Frohman, A. M. Palmer, Marshall Mallory.

Failing to secure accommodations on the regular Chicago "limited" over the New-York Central Railroad, Augustin Duly has chartered a "limited" train by the same route for the exclusive accommodation of the Daly company from Boston to Chicago. The Laly "limited" will leave Boston to Chicago. The Laly "limited" will leave Boston to Chicago. The Laly "limited" will leave Boston this morning and arrive at Chicago to-morrow at 9:30 a. m.

arrive at Chicago to-morrow at 9:30 a. m.

I will tell you just my judgment, as I have been forming it from day to day as I sait in the Speaker's chair and watched the proceedings and the members. In one word, watched the proceedings and the members. In one word, I never saw a cleaner Legislature than this one has been. I want to say to you that there has not been since 1878 in Albany a House that in all its legislative acts was less subject to criticism than this one. I say that deliberately, and I want those who are inclined to dispute it to give me a scintilla of fact upon which topbase their denial of t.